OLD ENGLAND:

OR,

The NATIONAL GAZETTE.

By JONATHAN FREE, of the Duchy of CORNWALL, Esq;

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1752. [N°. 119.

" Habendum et ferendum hoc onus eſt cum labore."

PLAUTUS AMPH.

IT has been ſaid, there is a tacit compact entered into by the governing and governed. By this ſame compact, the people it ſeems are allowed to SAY what they pleaſe, provided their governors are allowed to DO as they pleaſe.

I ſhould be loth to enquire, ſuppoſing ſuch a compact real, how the nation would be affected by it. The capacities of Saying and Doing bear ſo little proportion to one another, that lungs might be tired out to no purpoſe in remonſtrating againſt the deaf activity of hands. If I ſaid, the dull as well as deaf activity, the critic, who plumes himſelf upon general knowlege, would not have cavilled at the expreſſion, becauſe it would have argued his ignorance of public affairs.

But I have reaſon to ſuſpect, this compact is only one of thoſe curious Succedanea which are ſo much in vogue among our ſtate-apothecaries, and which they uſe now-and-then for want of a better. Thus when the motives of ſome extraordinary ſilly meaſure are demanded, and when none on enquiry can be found, at leaſt none that can bear the light, the anſwer is, " What ſignify your queſtions? We know you dont expect an anſwer, for if you may ſay what you pleaſe without being called to account, may'nt we do as we pleaſe with the ſame liberty, ſince it is your province to talk and ours to act?" I foreſee ſome ſuch ſort of arguments will be current logic at a certain place before the cloſe of the next ſeſſion, if a ſudden reſolution, which ſome whimſically call diſſolution, does not prevent it, and ſave, I had like to have ſaid the bluſhes but I mean the breath, of the doughty logicians.

The reaſons which induce my diſbelief of the exiſtence of this compact are many. The principal are, I. The inequality of benefit to the contracting parties; for as much as deeds are ſuperior to words, ſo much the advantage lies on the ſide of the doers; and it is a well known maxim, that no obligation which is not equal can be lawful.

II. Becauſe we have ſeen ſimple words which have only communicated plain ſerious truths, proſecuted as libellous. Now had there been ſuch a compact in being as was pretended, 'tis evident the ſayers of thoſe ſimple words would not have been proſecuted as liars for uttering truths; nor, even if they had told lies for truths, could they have incurred a proſecution, ſince the falſhoods would only have been ſaid. Indeed it was given out, that the very reaſon of proſecuting aroſe from the truth of the words; and that the redoubted JONATHAN FREE, of the Duchy of Cornwall, Eſq; would not have eſcaped with impunity for the unſeaſonable verities he had preſumed to urge in that critical juncture, if the pertinacious ſpirit his treaſonable documents had contributed to raiſe in the people had not proved his aſylum.

Hence I conclude againſt the reality of the compact, without producing any further unneceſſary proofs. Yet that, by ſome means or other, the people believe otherwiſe, is obvious from the licence with which they indulge themſelves, when they ſaucily animadvert politics they cannot comprehend, or ungratefully cenſure politicians by whoſe conſummate wiſdom and conduct they are protected in their lives and fortunes; — without any other conſideration than about two thirds of the latter, which is " the neceſſary expence of government."— But licentious liberty makes men wanton,

" In pejora datur, ſuadetq; licentia luxum."

In virtue of this ſuppoſititious compact it is I ſuppoſe, that our malcontents have dared to write, print and vend at this very time a moſt dangerous libel, highly reflecting upon the adminiſtration, and wickedly ſtirring up the people to ſedition: and yet, by the precautions uſed in the name, and in ſome other parts, of it, the malicious writer did not think himſelf ſafe, and therefore artfully diſguiſed it by fictitious or allegorical characters. He calls it " The Corſican Manifeſto;" and as it is but ſhort, we ſhall inſert it at full length that the reader may judge if he means as he ſays.

The CORSICAN MANIFESTO.

" In the preſent critical ſituation of this iſland it is become neceſſary that true patriots ſhould ſtand up, and ſhew the world that they have not degenerated from the virtues of their anceſtors. Let all who have the good and advantage of the nation at heart, convince mankind that they are worthy to bear the name of CORSICANS! Let thoſe who glory in the Genoeſe, or any other foreign, name, be looked upon as graceleſs ſons that renounce their own mother! We ſeparate from them; we will have no communications with them; we look upon them as baſe, puſillanimous wretches, who betray and ſurrender up the glorious ſtate of freedom they were born to enjoy. We ſhall oppoſe them by all the means in our power, 'till, having brought them to a ſenſe of their duty, they join with us in defending the common inheritance of their anceſtors.

" The antient bravery of the CORSICANS is ſufficient to deliver the nation from the fetters that are now forging for it. 'Tis from their own courage alone that they muſt expect the reeſtabliſhment of peace and proſperity. All thoſe who have been ſeduced by vain hopes of a plan of pacification, muſt needs ſee their error, and ought now to acknowlege that every nation that takes foreigners for umpires of its fate, makes the firſt advances towards ſlavery, and does not deſerve to enjoy the bleſſings of free-born men.

" The only true notion of freedom is, having no maſter but the laws, and thoſe laws the deliberate ſenſe of the wiſeſt men in the community. He who thinks thus is a CORSICAN, and may be free if he acts as he thinks; he who thinks otherwiſe is a ſlave, let him aſſume what name he pleaſes."

" Eugepae! pariter hoc ſit, atq; ut alia facta ſunt!" Behold the fine Corſican Manifeſto! Is it not of a piece with the reſt of the glorious actions of the diſaffected? — But I muſt beg leave to remark a little upon this noble piece of ſedition; for to condemn treaſon there needs nothing more than to make it appear. For this purpoſe, as the libel conſiſts of three paragraphs, I ſhall conſider them in the order they lie; and without loſing any time about the title, proceed to

Parag. 1. " True patriots are to ſtand up," id eſt, they are to oppoſe the miniſtry with all their might, " to convince mankind they are Corſicans" anglicè, Engliſhmen. " Let thoſe who glory in the Genoeſe name, be looked upon as graceleſs ſons," unmetaphorically, Let thoſe Engliſhmen who have encouraged foreign meaſures, and who glory in the Hanoverian name be looked upon as apoſtates and deſtroyers of their country. They are " puſillanimous wretches" who vote as they are bid, and betray the rights and liberties of their conſtituents. They muſt be brought " to a ſenſe of their duty," or treated as enemies of the commonwealth, that is, they muſt be hiſſed if ever they appear at a new election.

Par. 2. " The antient bravery of Corſicans &c." of Engliſhmen, can deliver us from the evils of a c——pt miniſtry, an inſolent g——————mo, and a ſtanding army! " Thoſe who have been ſeduced by vain hopes of a plan of pacification, &c." The treaty at Aix-la-chapelle has only amuſed us, and the ſatisfaction to be procured for us from Spain by the interpoſition of France only proves the weakneſs & credulity of thoſe who negociated for us, and who have thereby ſunk the honor and reputation of a people capable of redreſſing their own wrongs, without the pretended good offices of any foreign power whatever.

Par. 3. England from being a government of laws is become a government of f—ls, protected by a junto of k——s. He who will endeavour to remove this corruption, and to re-eſtabliſh the free conſtitution of his country, is an Engliſhman; but he who will not, let him be born where he will, is an Hanoverian.

Let's now hope we have dragged theſe malcontents to light. Whether they are Corſicans or Engliſhmen, muſt be left to the reader here, but to the jury in another place; for it can't be doubted but Mr. Attorney will have orders to proſecute. This, it muſt be owned, was the principal reaſon we were ſo ample in the explications, that the innuendoes, being ready made, might not take up ſo much of that gentleman's precious time, as it was feared they did in a late CASE, which diſproved the compact ſo much boaſted and relied on.

Whether what has been ſaid proves the compact before mentioned real or imaginary, I ſhall not determine: but this may be affirmed with ſome certainty, that whether it be true or falſe, the people are ſure to be loſers; for whatever they may SAY, thoſe who now DO as them, will certainly ere long UNDO us all, ſomething be not ſoon DONE as well as SAID.

2026

LONDON.

We hear that the parliament will ſit for the diſpatch of Buſineſs on Thurſday the 16th of November next.

'Tis reported that the propoſal for a loan to the government of 2,000,000 at 2 1 half per cent. has met with approbation.

The election for one of the 16 peers of Scotland, in the room of his Grace the Duke of Gordon, deceaſed, will come on at Holyrood houſe on the 16th of November.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight the African company entered 200 ounces of ſilver coin for their factories.

Wedneſday was held a general court of the London Aſſurance company, when a dividend of 5 s. per ſhare was declared for the half year's intereſt, due at Michaelmas, on the ſtock of that company, payable the 20th inſtant.

On Thurſday at a Meeting of the royal college of phyſicians, at their college in Warwick lane, came on the election of officers for the year enſuing, when Dr. William Waſey was continued preſident, Sir William Brown continued cenſor and treaſurer, & Dr. Addams, Dr. Lawrence and Dr. Milward, choſen cenſors.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Biſhop of London has collated the Rev. Dr. Browne, his lordſhips chaplain, to the prebend of Willeſden, in the cathedral church of St. Paul, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Turner.

Law week died at Bath, of the gout in his ſtomach, Samuel Potts, Eſq; one of the ſix clerks in the General Poſt Office.

On Thurſday laſt died, much lamented, Mrs. Withers, of Hall, near Baſingſtoke, Hampſhire, relict of Charles Withers, Eſq;——And on the Saturday following died, of an illneſs occaſioned by a too conſtant attendance on her mother, Miſs Withers, her eldeſt daughter, whoſe good ſenſe, ſweetneſs of temper, and diffuſive charity rendered her the ornament and ſupport of her whole neighbourhood.

On Tueſday morning died at Exeter, after a tedious illneſs, of a nervous Atrophy, which he bore to the laſt with great patience and tranquility of mind in the 59th year of his age, Dr. Michael Lee Dicker, an eminent phyſician of that city, skilful & ſucceſſful in his profeſſion.

A gardner at Chelſea having two ſons, one about nine years old, and the other two, the eldeſt laſt Monday, in the abſence of his mother, hanged his brother, but before he was quite dead ſhe fortunately returned and cut him down, and after proper means made uſe of, he recovered. The reaſon that induced him to commit this unnatural action, was owing to the mother's being over fond of the young child.

On Saturday laſt in the afternoon as Mr. Godfrey, a goldſmith, and Mr. Fielding an engraver, were going in a chaiſe to Lord Onſlow's, at Clendon, near Guildford in Surry, they were robbed on the cauſey, leading to his lordſhip's houſe, by a ſingle highway manwell mounted, who not being ſatisfied with his booty, obliged them to turn their pockets inſide out, and looked into the ſeat of the chaiſe, but finding nothing, turned back and rode off full ſpeed. He behaved with great calmneſs and gentility the whole time.

Some days ago, a boy belonging to the Grange Inn, in Cary ſtreet, robbed his maſter of two guineas out of a bag; the money was miſſed, but nobody could tell who had got it; at length the boy went to a chairman whom he knew, told him he had got money, and deſired his aſſiſtance in buying him ſome clothes; but the chairman having perſuaded him to go back to his maſter, the whole ſtory came out, & about 35 s. being found upon him, he was on Wedneſday morning committed to Bridewell by juſtice Fielding.

On Tueſday a carman was convicted at Guildhall, before Mr. Alderman Dickenſon, of ſwearing five profane oaths, and for non-payment of the forfeiture and charge of conviction, and failure of ſecurity for the ſame, he was committed to Bridewell to hard abour for 16 days, purſuant to the late ſtatute.

On Saturday Thomas Smith, of the pariſh of Lambeth, victualler, was convicted before William Clark, Eſq; in the penalty of 40 s. for vending of Geneva, and taking of wearing apparel, as a pledge, for the payment of the ſame, contrary to the late ſtatute in that caſe made and provided.

William Harvey, an Iriſhman, who abſconded his Country ſome Time ago, on account of a murder that was committed in a quarrel between the Ormond Boys and Liberty Boys, and came over to England and entered into a gang of the moſt deſperate and bloody villains as ever infeſted the ſtreets of this metropolis, was committed by the ſame magiſtrate to the New Goal, Southwark, for returning from tranſportation.

Laſt Saturday was committed by John May, Eſq; Mayor of Graveſend, a waterman, who, with another not yet taken, robbed a poor man of five ſhillings and three halfpence. They had agreed to carry him over the Water to Tilbury for four ſhillings, which was depoſited in the hands of a perſon, to be paid them on their return; but when they had got him into the boat, and very near the oppoſite ſhore, they threatned him, with ſeveral imprecations, to hang him up unleſs he immediately paid them a guinea over and above the four ſhillings, and on his refuſal continued rowing backwards and forwards near three hours, which ſo intimidated him as to occaſion his giving them the above ſum, which was all he had in his pocket; they afterwards demanded the four ſhillings of the perſons in whoſe hands it was depoſited.

A famous outlawed ſmuggler, named Boxer, who has been abroad apwards of 7 years, was taken a few days ago at Folkſtone, and brought to the New Goal laſt Tueſday, in order to take his trial at the Old Bailey.

Thurſday Mr. Recorder, made his report of the capital convicts to their excellencies the Lords Juſtices, when they were pleaſed to order the three following for execution on Wedneſday next:

Matthew Lee for a highway robbery.

John Wilks, for a ſtreet robbery.

Thomas Butler for returning from tranſportation.

It is ſaid that Col. Halket's regiment of foot, now quartered at Limeric in Ireland, will ſoon embark for Nova Scotia.

There is advice that the Torrington man of war, of forty guns, from England, is ſafe arrived at Halifax in Nova Scotia.

We are informed, that in many of the plantations in Maryland, by reaſon of the worm and other accidents, there is likely to be but indifferent crops of Tobacco this Year.

The five ſail of ſhips fitting out for Guinea, in the ſervice of the New African company, are compleating with all expedition for their voyage.

By a private letter from Norwich we are informed, that the journeymen wool-combers of that city, mentioned to have retired to a heath, where they erected booths, and lived without committing any irregularities, have, upon their maſters ſending to them, and promiſing their uſual wages, ſhared their bank hetween them, amounting to 1 l. 5 s. per man, and are returned to work, to the great joy of that city.

By letters from Fort St. David's, of Feb. 27, & brought by the Warwick Indiaman, there is advice, that Capt. Clive had obliged the French and their allies to retire from before Arcott, killed a great number of men, and put the reſt to flight. That the Engliſh under Jingan, had drove the French from before Trichenapali. That two Nabobs in the French intereſt had come over to the Engliſh with a great number of men, and that the French in their turn were ſurrounded; ſo that it is not doubted but the next ſhip from thoſe parts will bring an account of their having ſurrendered, as they were in great diſtreſs for want of proviſions. Theſe letters add, that M. Dupleix had ſent propoſals to the Engliſh for an accommodation, in the preamble of which he ſet forth, that he only ſuccoured the Indians that ſued to him for aſſiſtance, and hoped that every thing would be ſettled to the mutual ſatisfaction and advantage of the two companies, and that all animoſities and hoſtilities would ceaſe.

They write from New York, Auguſt 18, that Capt. Furlow was arrived there from the bay of Honduras by whom we have advice, that the Spaniards have made a ſettlement near that place, from whence they lately ſent ſeveral armed crafts to the Bay and carried off all the negroes of the Engliſh, which had obliged moſt of the chiefs of the Bay to retire for Jamaica and the Muſquetta ſhore. Capt. Furlow left 3 Engliſh ſhips in the Bay.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, dated September 28.

"On Saturhay night one John Breaker, a bricklaeer's labourer, was attacked on the Green in this town, and beat in ſo cruel a manner that he died on Sunday evening. The inqueſt have brought in their verdict, willful murder, againſt John Richardſon, boatſwain, mate of the Tyger guardſhip; Thomas Worley, Blackſmith; George Morgan, Blackſmith, and his Wife; who are all committed to Winchester Goal.

Extract of a Letter from a foreign Miniſter at Hanover, Sept. 20.

"It's remarkable that almoſt all the negociations that have been begun ſince the concluſion of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, have either miſcarried, or gone on at a lame rate: The election of a King of the Romans proceeds very ſlowly; the commiſſaries at Bruſſels are holding a vacation. There is no end likely to be put to the deliberations of the Dutch in regard to the tutelage of their Stadtholder, to the regulating their finances, and to the ſettling their free port. The pretenſions of the Engliſh for a freedom of commerce in America are but little attended to; the Engliſh and French commiſſaries do nothing at Paris; the eccleſiaſtical commiſſion there does little more. They act like players at Cheſs, who advance and draw back their pieces, in order to make the game continue for ever."

Extract of a Letter from New York, dated July 27.

"By a veſſel arrived here from Jamaica we have advice, that they are in ſome pain for Curacao, as three veſſels expected from thence were not arrived for ſome months paſt, and a report prevailed, that five Spaniſh men of war, with other veſſels, and a conſiderable number of forces, were preparing to attack it from the Spaniſh main; the ſame report is alſo brought by ſome veſſels from other parts of the Weſt Indies, and as we had no veſſel lately arrived from Curacao, it's apprehended that an embargo is laid on all veſſels at that iſland.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Santa Croix, dated June 6.

"We have a confirmation of the negroes having rebelled and deſtroyed a great number of people at Grand Terre, and the eaſt end of Guardaloupe; there are about 900 negroes ſtill out, who do great damage among the plantations. There are about 700 houſes burnt in the town of St. Pierre at Martinico, and the general there gives free trade to all veſſels that bring lumber, which will be an advantage for our northern colonies, and occaſion a ſcarcity among us."

Extract of a Letter from Harwich, Sept. 30.

"Among other loſſes ſuſtained at ſea by the late high winds, that of a Sunderland Collier was attended with the following circumſtances: She was wrecked on the Baynard Sands, off the coaſt of Zealand; and the crew, conſiſting of the captain & ten men, all periſhed, except one man, who was providentially taken up by the Dolphin packet, Capt. Cockerel, and brought aſhore a few days ago. This poor wretch had floated on a piece of the wreck from 7 o'clock on Wedneſday morning, 'till 10 the Saturday morning following. He had got upon it with two more; one of whom was ſoon waſhed off, and the other was found by his ſide at the time he was taken up. When the captain deſcried the wreck, it was a great way off, and not knowing what to make of it, he had once reſolved not to delay his paſſage by looking after it; 'till by the help of his glaſs, he thought he diſcerned ſomething alive upon it, and then ordered the boat out to ſee what it was. The poor man had loſt his Senſes; ſo that when they came up to him with the boat, he ſtruck at them, ſaying, what did they mean to moleſt him in his own Cobble; that he knew where he was, that he was off Scarborough, about his own buſineſs, & would not be forced on board a king's ſhip. They told him they were a king's tender, and were come to preſs him. Nay then, he ſaid he muſt go; and called out to the other, who laid dead by his ſide, come Jack, awake, 'tis a king's ſhip, there's no help for it, and we muſt go on board. It was ſome time before he was brought to his right Mind, and then he related the particulars of the wreck; and added withal, that on Thurſday the evening, he was within hearing of a Dutch merchantman, but could not by ſhouts or ſigns, make known to them his diſtreſs.—During the time he was upon the wreck, which was for three days and nights, he was often near drowning by the waves waſhing over him; & the laſt he remembers was, he took a reſolution to lie down and ſurrender himſelf to the mercy of the ſea. He has had a good deal of money collected for him in the town, and was yeſterday taken on board a Veſſel bound for Sunderland to carry home the melancholy news of this ſad diſaſter."

Paris A-la-main, Sept. 29.

We don't well know what may be the cauſe of it, or whether ſome late advices from London be true or groundleſs, but it is certain that ſince the 20th inſt. our India company's actions are riſen from 1920 to 1940 Livres.

Mr. Keith's Chapel, in May-Fair, Hyde-Park Corner, where the Marriages are performed by Virtue of a Crown Stamp and Certificate for a Guinea, is opposite the great Chapel and within Ten Yards of it. The Way to the Chapel is thro' Piccadilly, by the End of St. James's-ſtreet, and down Clarges-ſtreet, and turn on the Left-Hand.—Several Perſons belonging to Churches and Chapels together with many others, ſuppoſing the Marriages to be detrimental to their Intereſt, have made it their Buſineſs to rave and clamour, but in ſuch a Manner, as not to deſerve an Anſwer, becauſe every Thing they have ſaid tends only to expoſe their own Ignorance and Malice, in the Opinion of People of good Senſe and underſtanding.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Birmingham, Oct. 2. We hear from Brignorth that on Monday laſt a mad dog bit ſeveral people, & a great number of dogs, when being purſued into the fields bit two cows, &c. On Tueſday three men and a boy were ſent to the ſalt water, and on Wedneſday the appearance of a bite was diſcovered by the mother on the leg of a child, which was much feſtered, and is greatly doubted it can't be cured. By ſuch effects it is to be hoped people will be deterred from keeping uſeleſs and unneceſſary dogs.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ITALY.

Geneva, Sept. 20. The duke of Richmond and D'Aubigny, after having paſſed ſeveral Months at this academy, where he has made a conſiderable progreſs in learning, is preparing to ſet out from hence in order to paſs the winter at Paris, from whence he intends to return to England.

Bologna, Aug. 27. O. S. The nobility & gentry are ſo ingenious in contriving to make the Cardinal of York's abode in this city agreeable to him, that it is thought his eminency will reſolve to fix his reſidence among us.

Venice, Sept. 2. O. S. We learn from Conſtantinople that it has been diſcovered, that the black eunuchs were favourers of the plot which was formed in the Seraglio, & that the Grand Signor, in order to puniſh them according to their temerity, had cauſed 18 of them to be ſtrangled, and their bodies to be thrown into the ſea. According to theſe advices, the cataſtrophe of the Kiſler Aga has been followed by that of almoſt all his favourites, both in this capital, and in the provinces. One amongſt the reſt was Jacob Aga, one of the bankers of the porte, who was arreſted, and obliged by torment to diſcover all he knew of the immenſe riches of the Kiſlar Aga. After having extorted from him all they could they ſtrangled him, and threw his body into the ſea. The new Grand Vizir is in the higheſt degree of credit. This convincingly appeared by the neceſſity which the Grand Signor has lately been under of baniſhing the Bekir Baſhaw, heretofore grand admiral, and who married one of the ſiſters of his ſublime highneſs.

LOW COUNTRIES.

Hague, Sept. 18. It was expected that the reduction of one and a half would have eaſily gone down with moſt of thoſe who in 1747, advanced money at 3 per cent. but ſo far from it, that near three-fourths requires their principal; thus either the ordinance for the reduction muſt be repealed or freſh ſums raiſed to anſwer the demands. The ſtates of Holland have laid before the States General a reſolution of the laſt meeting, in which they inſiſt on the neceſſity of urging all the provinces to conſent to the enquiry into the ſtate of the Finances in general, as there is not one province which is not incumbered, and conſequently is concerned to ſtrike out ſome ſaving plan for clearing themſelves; a very ſeaſonable reſolution would be to pay for no more than the effective ſoldiers, here would be no ſmall ſaving, for only in the Dutch and Swiſs guards could it be imagined that they are 550 ſhort of their compliment.

Amſterdam, Sept. 19. Purſuant to a letter from the King of Pruſſia to our Magiſtracy, a placart has been put up at the Stadthouſe, wherein his Pruſſian Majeſty as ſovereign prince of Ooſtfriſe, or Eaſtfrieze, ſummons all who have any demands whatſoever on the city of Embden, to bring their vouchers before the 15th of December 1752, after which they are not to be received.

Utrecht, Sept. 27. As the King of Great Britain has the ſucceſs of adjuſting the pretenſions of the Elector Palatine very much at heart, it's not doubted but that the Empreſs Queen will agree to the principal articles. As ſoon as the final conſent of the court of Vienna ſhall arrive at Hanover, notice will be given of it at Manheim, to the end that the Elector Palatine may ſend his miniſter with full powers, in order to ſign the convention at Hanover before the departure of the King of Great Britain to England. This Elector being once ſatisfied, it's not doubted but that the Elector of Cologn will join his concurrence, and act in concert with the other Electors, who are convinced of the neceſſity of proceeding, without delay, to the Election of a King of the Romans.

FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 18. The King of Poland, Duke of Lorrain, who came to congratulate the Dauphin upon his recovery, will return tomorrow or next day, to Luneville.

It's believed that the commiſſary deputies for examining into the diſputes between the clergy and parliament have made their report, and given in their opinion to his Majeſty; but hitherto their deciſions are kept ſecret.

The Dauphin, who returned on the 14th from Mendon to Verſailles, found himſelf indiſpoſed. The next day that prince complained of the head-ach. In the evening he had a ſlight fit of a fever, but this day he is much better.

Paris, Sept. 25. The perſon who was ſo imprudent as to put in the hands of the Dauphin ſome late arrets of the parliament of paris has been ſent to the houſe of Correction. The king is at Fontainbleau, and the Infanta Ducheſs of Parma is expected there in two days time. It is reported that the court has received from Marſailles ſome diſpatches from Conſtantinople, that are ſaid to be of great importance.

Paris, Sept. 30. By advices lately received here from Rioni in Auvergn we are aſſured, that the inhabitants there had felt a violent ſhock of an earthquake; that it took its courſe from north to ſouth and was accompanied with a noiſe much like that of a highwind whiſtling thro' the trees of a thicket; but we don't hear of any fatal conſequences that attended it. The ſame ſhock was felt at Clermont, and other places in that neighbourhood.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Aug. 15, O. S. Yeſterday was opened at the college belonging to the jeſuits, their new mathematical Academy, and not only a great number of perſons of diſtinction, but of the profoundeſt erudition, were preſent at their public act.

We are credibly informed, that on the repeated remonſtrances of the merchants of this kingdom, the court have at laſt determined and agreed, that the flotilla and galleons ſhall be ſent to the Weſt-Indies, inſtead of the regiſter ſhips, which was their uſual cuſtom.

POLAND.

Warſaw, Aug. 29. O.S. The very next day after their arrival of their Majeſties in this city, the Count Rzewusky, Palatine of Podolia, took the Oaths of allegiance to his majeſty, as cuſtomary on the like occaſions, upon his poſſeſſion of his high & important poſt, viz. that of Deputy General of the crown forces.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Rhode Iſland, July 24. Captain Maudſley and Capt. Couzens are arrived here in the ſhip of Capt. Wilcocks from Jamaica; the former after being out 15 days from the bay of Honduras, met with a Xebeck of 40 guns and 100 men; they engaged for a conſiderable time ſmartly; Capt. Maudſley having almoſt expended his ammunition, made preparation for boarding, and bore down upon the Xebeck for that purpoſe, on which ſhe made off for the Musketa ſhore, and there, being joined by a galley, came into the road, and cut out his veſſel with that of Capt. Couzens, & carried them both off, the captains being aſhore. Capt. Maudſley had 40 men, moſt of them negroes, and but a few ſmall carriage guns. He heard afterwards that he had killed and wounded many of the Spaniards.

This Day is Publiſhed,

The SEVENTEENTH EDITION *of*

ONANIA: Or, The Heinous Sin of Self-Pollution and all its frightful Conſequences (in both Sexes) conſidered, with Spiritual and Phyſical Advice to thoſe who have allready injured themſelves by this abominable Practice.

As alſo the EIGHTEENTH EDITION of the SUPPLEMENT to it, both of them Revied and Enlarged, and now printed together in One Volume.

And as the ſeveral Paſſages in the former Impreſſions, that have been charged with being obſcure and ambiguous, are in theſe cleared up and explained, there will be no more Alterations or Additions made to them.

Theſe Editions contain ſome further and ſurprizing Inſtances of the Miſchiefs by that filthy, ſinful Commerce with oneſelf, which is ſo notoriouſly practiſed, as well by the Adult as Youth, Women as Men, Married as Single, to the weakning their Generative Faculties, and hindering Procreation, as their Letters of Complaint to the Author herein inſerted, ſhew.

And, amongſt others, a curious Letter from a Lady, with his Anſwer to it, concerning the Uſe and Abuſe of the Marriage-Bed; together with divers Caſuiſtical and other Letters from both Sexes, of ſome ſecret unnatural Effeminacies, neceſſary to be known both by the married and ſingle of each Sex.

To which is added,

A Curious PIECE tranſlated out of the Latin, from L. S. SCHMEDIER, as it is inſerted in the Acta Lipſienſia; concerning the Return of the Seed into the Maſs of Blood; well worth the Peruſal of Phyſicians, Surgeons, Anatomiſts, and all others of Art and Curioſity.

As alſo Dr. QUINCY's Tranſlation of Dr CARR's remarkable Anſwer to a Letter ſent by a Divine, concerning two Nuns in Rome, reported to have changed their Sex.

Likewiſe Dr. DRAKE's and ſeveral other Phyſicians Opinions of Hermaphrodites, and Women brought to a Reſemblance of them, by the Practice of Self-Pollution, as was the Caſe of a young Lady of 18, whoſe well wrote Letter to the Author, deſcribing and lamenting her Condition, is (in order to deter others) inſerted.

A very grave and learned Divine and Phyſician having peruſed this Diſcourſe, before it went to the Preſs, returned it with his Opinion of it in theſe Words.

'This little Book ought to be read by all Sorts of People, of both Sexes, of what Age, Degree, Profeſſion, or Condition ſoever, guilty or not guilty of the Sin declaimed againſt in it.'

Is now ſold (Mr ISTEN, Bookſeller, at the Golden Ball, in Fleetſtreet being dead) by CHARLES CORBETT, Bookſeller, at Addiſon's Head, oppoſite St. Dunſtan's Church, Fleetſtreet, and by HENRY COOK under the Royal Exchange. Price Bound 3 s. 6 d.

N. B. The Medicines mentioned in this Book are ſold as above.

The True Cordial QUINTESSENCE *of* VIPERS *the moſt Noble and Grand Preparation in the whole* Materia Medica, *for the real, ſubſtantial Cure of* Impotency *in Men, and* Barrenneſs *in Women; and is vaſtly preferable to* Viper Wine, *or any other Preparation of* Vipers *whatever, as being replete with the full and whole Virtues of them.*

A Few Drops of it only, gives ſuch a generous Warmth, and ſo exceedingly delights the Vital and Animal Spirits, Senſes, and Nerves, as ſoon to ſhew what it will do, upon a little Continuance of it; for it not only promotes, and prompts to a Deſire, but alſo furniſhes proper Matter, for the Support and Eſtabliſhment of a true laſting Incl nation and Power.

By this Means it anſwers the End as well of Food as Phyſicks, nor is there any thing in Nature beſides, that can in that Reſpect come up to it conſidering that it univerſally nouriſhes and reſtores in all the Declenſions of Deſire and Vigour, without the leaſt forcing the Veſſels, or ſtimulating the Parts, as moſt other Medicines for theſe Purpoſes do: And tho' it be a Maxim in Phyſick that SINE CERERE & BACCHO FRIGET VENUS, that is, in itſelf is ſo ſufficiently nutritious as to want no Aſſiſtance that Way; not but it muſt be allowed, that good Eating and Drinking with it, cannot but in ſome Degree, at leaſt as an Auxiliary contribute to its Efficacy.

Nor does it only furniſh Matter and create Deſire, but alſo true Power (as it braces up and corroborates the Teſtes) and gives an elaſtick Springineſs to the Muſculo Erectores Penis in Men, and corrects, cicatriſes, and comforts the Uterus, or Womb in Women, the Lankneſs and Laxity of the former, and the Foulneſs, Coldneſs, or Obſtruction of the latter, being more the Cauſe of Impotency or Infertility, in theſe Sex, and Indifferency or Sterility in the other than any Thing elſe beſide; and that it is Balſamick, and greatly Reſtorative, is confirmed by long Experience, and we have many Inſtances in Phyſical Writings, of Perſons arriving to a healthful old Age, as well as recover'd from deplorable Decays and Weakneſſes, by a continued Uſe of the common Preparations of Vipers, which this Quinteſſence, by being of vaſtly more Efficacy, brings about in a Quarter of the Time, and with the Tenth Part of the Quantity.

Thoſe who but once try it, will ſo pleaſantly experience in nutritive quickening Properties, in exhilerating the Heart reviving the Spirits, comforting the Vitals, circulating the Juice, and recreating and renovating, as it were the whole Man, that they will never be without it; for it is ſuch a preſent Help, in Time of Need, as that on the taking then but a Doſe or two more of it than ordinary, it will ſo inſtantaneouſly animate the dull inactive Spirits, and rouſe up and actuate the ſluggiſh enfeebled Faculties, in both Sexes, as to excite and capacitate where it could hardly be expected, and at the ſame Time ſeldom fails to render that conjugal Intercourſe Prolifick, Price Half a Guinea the Bottle.

Mr. Weſt, Goldſmith, who us'd to ſell theſe Bottles, being lately dead, it is now Sold only by his Son-in-Law, Mr. Johnſon, a Baker, at the Seven Stars in Vere-Street, Clare-Market, ſealed up with Directions (for any Meſſenger) upon ſending for only a bottle of Quinteſſence.

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure, even by the very beſt Method and Medicines in uſual Practice, than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes whether occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Stranguries, Pollutio ſui, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain as ſee they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumption which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old ſtubborn Gleets, Seminal Effuſions, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetes, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe and ſpeedy Cure, which they muſt aſſuredly may, by the taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail of perfectly curing the moſt ſtubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels and Urinary Paſſages, which it almoſt inſtantly cures, bringing to right, and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is, wonderfully Reſtorative in all Weakneſs and Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels, to an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Doſe of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Perſons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſſes of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it to very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

It is from this its moſt extraordinary Efficacy that ſo many Practitioners in Town and Country, ſend for it for their Patients, as finding it to be the only ſure and infallible Remedy that can be ſafely rely'd upon, in thoſe Caſes.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſafe, ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot be ſaid in Praiſe of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the above mention'd Purpoſes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, worth ten times as much, and is ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whoſoever carefully reads will be compleat Maſter of his own Caſe, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with ſucceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the foul Diſeaſe is entirely extirpated or not.

Note, This fam'd Balſamic Electuary is now, by the Author's Appointment to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's, (Mr. Radford being deceaſed) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles, againſt the Eaſt-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balſamic Electuary. No Letters anſwer'd, unleſs Poſt-paid.

SUGAR PLUMS, for WORMS, &c

THE moſt Curious Purge, for any Body, Where a fine Purge is Wanted, being as Innocent & Safe, as a Little RHEUBARB, &c.

1s. a Dozen.—Or may Buy but ONE Single PLUM, for A PENNY, with Directions, Which is Enough, to bring Away WORMS, &c. from a CHILD

Or, 2, 3, 4, Or, Half a Dozen, Or, what You Pleaſe.—Or THREE Dozen for Half a Crown,

To KEEP *in* a FAMILY.

Or to give away,——Or Sell again, And Return what do not Sell

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Where are likewiſe to be had The ORIGINAL AUTHOR's,

ANODYNE NECKLACES Price 5s ſingle, and Allowance by the dozen to ſell again.

And Alſo the Famous Gum-opening Remedy to let out

CHILDRENS TEETH

Preſently without Pain, and by Rubbing it's Gums, Delight the Child,

There not being ſuch Another Help for them, this Day in the World again, Eaſily to have their TEETH.——Price Only SIX Pence, with Directions. Or SIX Parcels for Half a Crown.

AS Mr. Burchell is the ONLY Perſon that Furniſhes Shopkeepers and Others throughout the Kingdom with the ORIGINAL Author's Famous ANODYNE NECKLACES, Sugar Plums, & Remedies in ſecret Caſes,

So, Any Necklaces, &c, If not had from LONG ACRE, Are made up in IMITATION of the Original Author's.

Which are removed to Long Acre from Temple Bar, And, Has NONE of His Necklaces Sold, BEHIND the ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Where He has no Manner of Dealings At All.

The So much fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochonriack Melancholy* in *Men*, and the *Vapours* in *Women*, ſo as never to return again, be they ever ſo ſevere, or of many Years ſtanding, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately ſtriking at the very Root or true Cauſe, as well as remedying the Effects, of thoſe perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almoſt all the Diſeaſes poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Riſe from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigeſtion of Food whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Diſorders in the firſt Paſſages, ill Fumes, ſour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneaſineſs in the Bowels, which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Conſent of Parts affect the Head, and produce ſometimes Giddineſs, Dimneſs of Sight, confuſed Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troubleſome Sleep, Frights, groundleſs Fears, and the deepeſt Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehenſions; at other times, Fits, flaſhing Heats, Reachings, Faintneſs, Lowneſs and Sinking of Spirits, and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulſive Diſorders, ſharp Pains, fix'd or wandering Pain and Weakneſs in the Back, and other almoſt innumerable and grievous Symptoms, which miſerably afflict vaſt Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their ſharpeſt Paroxyſms, theſe ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the moſt valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the higheſt Degree of Perfection poſſible) inſtantly quell, and at the ſame time annihilate their real Cauſe, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digeſtion, occaſioning laudable Chyle and, of courſe, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves ſo that both Cauſe and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almoſt on the Spot, as the many Thouſands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be ſenſible they are abſolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and laſting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's at the Croſs-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill London, at 4s. 6d. a Bottle with printed Directions and Advice at large.

For the VENEREAL DISEASE.

THE ſhorteſt, ſafe, and regular Cure, this Day in the World, from the ſlighteſt Infection to the moſt inveterate Degree of it, by a Medicine as pleaſant to take, and as eaſy in its Operation as it is effectual in its Cure; ſo that the unfortunate Patient gets ſuddenly and ſurprizingly well, without Diſtaſte to his Palate, the leaſt Diſorder of Body, or any Confinement whatever. This is that great Remedy, now ſo well known and long experienced to be truly infallible, and is the Grand ANTI-SIPHYLICON that Radcliff and Garth uſed to ſay would totally extirpate the Venereal Diſeaſe from the Face of the Earth, were it but univerſally known, and properly taken. Freſh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their cruel attendant Symptoms, it preſently cures; and if taken in Time, even prevents their taking Place. It is a ſafe, gentle, and pleaſant Family Purge, even for Children as well as grown Perſons, in all Caſes where Purging is neceſſary; nor can the deepeſt Scurvy, Rheumatiſm, Gout, Evil, or Leproſy, ſtand before it, but are pleaſantly cured and thoroughly extirpated by it, as well as the higheſt and moſt inveterate State of the confirmed Venereal Diſeaſe; which, with all its moſt raging Symptoms, it ſoon eradicates, reſtoring Health, Strength, and Vigour to the Body.

Hence it is, that ſo many Practitioners in Town and Country ſend for it for their Patients, as finding it abſolutely to be depended upon, and much more ſafe and effectual than any other Medicine whatever. Thoſe who once take it, will never have recourſe to any Thing elſe. One Pot in moſt Caſes is ſufficient for a Cure.

Price 6s. a Pot, ſealed up with a Book of Inſtructions, by which all Perſons may fully underſtand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the Venereal Poiſon is rooted out of their Bodies. Note, This Grand Anti Siphylicon is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's (Mr. Radford being deceaſed) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles againſt the Eaſt-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy. No Letters anſwered unleſs Poſt-paid.

To Perſons of either Sex, Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* Nervous Decays.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS ſo frequent as of late they have been, nor have the uſual Remedies been found adequate to thoſe pertinacious Diſtempers: This occaſioned a Phyſician, who employed his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Elixir peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palſy, and all other Nervous Complaints now reigning, which, after he had experienced on vaſt Numbers of Perſons of both Sexes, and always with ſurprizing Succeſs even ſo as infallibly to cure by it the Palſy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Diſorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that ſo thoſe labouring under theſe miſerable Ailments might know where to meet with a ſafe and moſt certain Cure, which it accompliſhes in ſo ſhort a Time, and with ſuch Eaſe and Pleaſure (a few Drops of it being a Doſe, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almoſt incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only demonſtrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients ſoon finds all Numbneſs, Deadneſs, and ſhaking, or Reſolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulſive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vaniſh and return no more, and this, though theſe Diſeaſes have been of many Years ſtanding, and whether occaſioned by long Illneſs, faſt Living, hard drinking, or any other Cauſe; for it performs all that can be wiſhed for in Nervous Caſes, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, rectifies the Digeſtion, occaſions laudable Chyle, attennuates the Blood and Juices, cauſes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capiliary Veſſels, revives and increaſes the Spirits, warms, comforts, ſtrengthens, and replenifhes the Brain and whole Nervous Syſtem, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs reſtored to their priſtine Steadineſs and Strength, and the Palſy and all Paralytick Diſorders and Nervous Decays ſuddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themſelves, and all about them.

This ſovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be ſold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, London, at 4s. 6d. a Bottle, with printed Directions at large.

The only ſhort and infallible Cure for that reigning Diſeaſe the SCURVY, *and all Scorbutic Humours, tho' arrived in the higheſt or moſt inveterate Degree, or of ever ſo many Years ſtanding, and that without a ſenſible Evacuation, or the leaſt Purging, which, by an unaccountable Miſtake, is Generally adviſed, altho' always found rather to encreaſe and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.*

By the ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the leaſt Trouble, Confinement, or any Diſorder whatever, doth once ſtrike at the true Cauſe of the Scurvy, and entirely deſtroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, ſo as never to return again, as many Thouſands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them, in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almoſt inſtantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, ſweeten all the Fluids, cleanſe them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Botches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakneſs of the Limbs, languid Heavineſs of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakneſs of the Back, and all the vaſt Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatiſm, and many other Diſtempers.

And for ſtrengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, cauſing a regular and eaſy Digeſtion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indiſpoſitions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inſomuch that beſides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they aſſuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickneſs in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almoſt all other Chronick Diſeaſes, which are chiefly occaſioned by Indigeſtion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illneſſes.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Reſtorative, ſtrengthen and open the whole Machine, and as ſoon as taken, make the Patient pleaſantly lightſome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Perſons, to preſerve as well as to procure a ſound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation theſe ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS have ſo univerſally gain'd among Perſons of Eminence, for their ſuddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diſeaſes, in ſuch an eaſy and agreeable Manner, have occaſion'd many to imitate them, ſome under the ſame, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be ſure to have the Right, which, by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, are to be had, only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, London, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions.

For the direct Cure of IMBECILLITY *or* IMPOTENCY *in* MEN, *whether occaſioned, by* Pollutio ſui, *Seminal Weakneſſes of any kind, or any other Defect of the Generative Faculties.*

And alſo

Of BARRENNESS *in* WOMEN, *tho' of many Years Continuance, and proceeding from draining Weakneſſes, Coldneſs of Conſtitution, or any other Cauſe whatever.*

The Famous and Ineſtimable

PROLIFICK ELIXIR,

The higheſt, richeſt, and moſt powerful Cordial to Nature is recommended,

BEING the only true and Infallible Cure for Impotency in Men and Barrenneſs in Women, in the Univerſe, and which it at once accompliſhes without the leaſt Trouble, even after all other Remedies have fail'd, as Thouſands have Experienced, and that by promoting the chearful Curricle of the Blood and Juices, raiſing all the Fluids from their languid depreſſed State, to one more florid and ſparkling; opening all Obſtructions, fortifying the Nerves, encreaſing the Animal Spirits, reſtoring a Juvenile Bloom, and evidently replenifhing the craſpy Fibres of the whole Habit, with a generous Warmth and balmy Moiſture, and thereby invigorating it to ſuch a Degree as not to be imagin'd, but by thoſe who have experienced how exceedingly and ſuddenly it renovates, recruits and powerfully ſtrengthens all the Animal Faculties, and Generative Powers in both Sexes. It inforces a bright lively Diſpoſition, baniſhes Melancholy, and inſpires Mirth and Gladneſs of Heart beyond Expreſſion.

Abundance of Ladies, who for ſeveral Years were deem'd incurably Barren, have after twice taking it, conceived and became Fruitful, and great Numbers of Gentlemen, who by faſt living, Strains, or Self Abuſes, had render'd themſelves incapable of Procreation, have ſoon been enabled by it to propagate their Species, inſomuch that very many illuſtrious Families, who, for want of Children, were almoſt inconſolable, are now bleſt with happy Iſſue, and are (under Providence) indebted to this Great Medicine for their Heirs.

It rectifies all Diſorders of the Stomach, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digeſtion, and in all Weakneſs of Body, or Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, is a moſt infallible Reſtorative, and ever ſeems to keep back the Effects of Old Age it ſelf.

It is to be taken but a few Drops at a Time, has a very fine Flavour, is pleaſant to the Palate, Cordial to the Stomach, and can be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, London, at 5s. a Bottle, ſealed up with printed Directions, and Advice at large.

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